

This little shell is related to *cubensis* but is easily distinguished by its thinner shell, more pointed spire, less rounded whorls and more elongate aperture. The shape of the aperture and the form of the columella are different from those of *humilis* .

Lymnaea stagnalis var. *higleyi* , new variety.

Shell ovate with short spire and wide, spreading aperture which is twice the length of the spire; whorls rather flat-sided, the last somewhat shouldered; collumellar plait very large, thick, heavy, shining, white; aperture widely flaring, the upper part somewhat shouldered; umbilicus tightly closed by the closely appressed, reflected, columellar callus.

Length 50.00; width 30.00; aperture length 32.00; width 22.00 mill. (Ferriss).

Length 42.00; width 27.00; aperture length 27.00; width 19.00 mill. (Academy).

Length 38.00; width 22.00; aperture length 25.00; width 17.00 mill. (Walker).

Habitat; Michipecoten Bay, North Shore, Lake Superior.

In a lot of specimens of *Lymnaea stagnalis* sent to the writer for examination by Mr. J. H. Ferriss, there were three specimens which differed markedly from any described American form of this species. The nearest variety seems to be Hemphill's *occidentalis* , but that form is decidedly more shouldered on the body whorl, the aperture does not flare and the spire is more "pinched." The color is a clear translucent whitish horn. The writer has seen no European variety exactly comparable with this variety.

It is named in honor of Prof. William K. Higley, Secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences.

GLOCHIDIA OF UNIO ON FISHES.

BY CHAS. H. CONNER.

A short time ago (Feb. 25, 1905), while hunting especially for fresh-water shrimps, I obtained some young minnows and sun-fish (*Eupomotis gibbosus*). Upon examination of the latter, I found several *Glochidia* , apparently of *Anodonta cataracta* Say, clinging to the anal and caudal fins.

On Monday, Feb. 27th, I had the honor of submitting the specimens, *in situ* and intact, to Dr. Pilsbry and Mr. Vanatta, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, for verification, and they confirmed the discovery.

As no record of observed parasitism in America of *Glochidia* has been made in any scientific journal that I am aware of, it was a great pleasure to find them living, and confirm the observations made in Europe.

The fish were taken from the most eastern of the three connected ponds at Westville, N. J.

NOTES.

MARRATT AND THE CONCHOLOGIA ICONICA.—In the February NAUTILUS, p. 120, in the extract from "The Museums Journal," concerning the late F. P. Marratt, it is stated that he was the author of the monograph on *Oliva* in Reeve's "Conchologia Iconica." This is an error which might be corrected if you think it necessary.

When Lovell Reeve wrote that monograph in 1850, Marratt was unknown as a conchologist.

Of the "Conchologia Iconica" Reeve was author of Vols. I.—XIV., and as far as *Tornatella* in Vol. XV. The rest of that volume, commencing with *Pyramidella* to the end, and Vols. XVI.—XX. were the work of the late G. B. Sowerby.—EDGAR A. SMITH, British Museum (Natural History).

NOTE ON THE GENUS APOREMA DALL—This group, of which *Pholadonya arata* Verrill is the type was named in 1903. But I am informed that *Aporema* was used in 1890, by Scudder, for an insect, and the molluscan genus therefore requires a new name. I propose for it *Panacca*.—WM. H. DALL.

NOTE ON TRICHODINA ANCEY.—Inasmuch as the name *Trichodina*, proposed by Ancey in 1888 for an Achatinoid land shell (cf. Man. Conch. pt. 67, p. 182) was used in 1830 by Ehrenberg for a genus of Foraminifera, I would propose that it be replaced by *Petriola*.—WM. H. DALL.